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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

REPORT POLISH REACTION TO ROKOSSOVSKIY APPOINTMENT

FEAR COUP D'ETAT -- Ostatnie Wiadomosci, No 135, 30 Nov 49

Some newspapers have been reporting recent reaction inside Poland to Rokossovskiy's appointment. It has been stated that the police were alerted for 48 hours in Poland, and in some large cities spontaneous outbreaks developed.

The atmosphere was so tense that the older people, who are more level-headed, feared that the underground organizations would attempt a coup d'etat. This could have happened very easily since the organization is comprised of young girls and boys between the ages of 18-20 years, whose enthusiasm and devotion to their country outweighs sober judgment, and of people whose only occupation is underground activity.

The antiadministration political circles in Warsaw have for some time now expected the nomination of Marshal Rokossovskiy or some similar move. Since 1945, and particularly within the last 1 1/2 years, the Kremlin has been preparing to include Poland and Rumania in the Soviet Union, with other satellites to follow. Full economic subordination was the first step toward this goal. Up to now, the USSR has proceeded gradually. Evidently now the matter is urgent. Warsaw judges that the Kremlin is considering the possibility of a conflict sooner than previously expected. Under these circumstances the Soviet Union must keep the satellites in a state of preparedness. The Security Police (Bezpieka) alone is not sufficient even though its higher positions have been filled by capable people, who are ruthless and exceptionally well-informed. However, there still remains the problem of the Communist Party and the Army.

Tito's example created some confusion in the PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party). It is true that Vice-Premier Gomulka has for some time fallen into disfavor and was thrown out of the party's administration, but hundreds of members of the same opinion as Gomulka remain in office. Even if they are not opposed actively to Moscow, Moscow cannot trust them, since the incidents in Yugoslavia indicate that it is possible to be a good Communist and not be subject to the USSR. For party members to whom Communism is not only a question of belief but

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a career, this is a very important factor. More and more friends of Tito have been found in the ranks of the Polish Communist Party. In the face of such a situation and surrounded by popular hatred, the leaders of the Warsaw regime feel increasingly insecure. Government buildings are surrounded with permanent guards armed with machine pistols. The guard is composed of soldiers, militia, and, particularly, the Security Police. In addition, access to offices of high government officials is controlled by special agents. For vacations, Warsaw's high officials choose only those places which are well policed.

In regard to this situation, Jakub Berman, secretary of the Politburo, was called to Moscow where it was resolved that, in order to consolidate the Polish Communist Party, it must be rigorously purged. The opinion in Poland is that Berman would like to remove approximately 15 percent of the present members from the party either by a purge or by some other method. It is well known that for complete domination of Poland, which will be an important area in case of war, Moscow must have the army in its power, all the more since for some time preparations have been made for its increase. Early in the summer of 1949, registration of both officers and enlisted reservists began. The registration covered officers between the ages of 39-54 years. Particular attention was given to reservists studying medicine and technical subjects and those who during the last war served in motorized divisions. At this registration, information was obtained on the family origin, family status, occupation, and way of life of each reservist. All this information was carefully recorded. In addition, all who possessed maps of Poland in a scale of 1:25,000 had to report them and assume personal responsibility in case of loss.

The USSR has assumed control of the Polish Armed Forces for some time. The chief of intelligence is General Komar, a Russian of Jewish parentage, who participated in the Spanish Civil War. All key positions are filled with Soviet officers. By July 1949, Polish Air Force officers were already an insignificant minority. Among them are mostly young lieutenants between the ages of 20-22 years who enjoy the greatest confidence of their superiors. They are trusted with the most important assignments because they have been trained in the Communist school and are the safest risk politically. Nevertheless, the Soviet circles are of the opinion that in case of conflict, they cannot depend on the Polish Army. For this reason, it has been considered a possibility that, in case of war, the greater number of Polish divisions would be moved to the Asiatic areas to guard the supply lines. Recent incidents in Albania, where the army was infiltrated with Soviet officers, have increased the Soviet's distrust.

The reorganization of the army is a matter of utmost importance to the Soviet Union and this task has been entrusted to Marshal Rokossovskiy. In armament, organization, training, and discipline, the army will be adapted to the Soviet model. Cadres are to be filled completely by Communists. Rokossovskiy will also control political life in Poland. For a long time, Soviet General Malinov was the actual governor of Poland. His orders and reports to the Kremlin were of more importance than even those of Ambassador Lebedev. Today, Rokossovskiy assumes the dominating position.

According to information from Warsaw, Rokossovskiy's appointment does not mean a change in the Kremlin's relation to Poland. Not even the methods will be changed. The process will only be accelerated so that it can be brought to the earliest possible completion because of international tension.

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THE PRICE OF POLISH CITIZENSHIP -- Svenska Dagbladet, No 34, 5 Feb 50

Germans who still live in Poland are required to sign the following declaration if they desire to acquire Polish citizenship: "I am ashamed of being German. I shall break off all contact with my relatives in Germany. I recognize the Oder-Neisse border. I am willing to be evacuated to Eastern Poland. I shall leave the church."

SAYS SECURITY ACT MUST BE STRICTER -- Gazeta Handlowa, No 33, 23 Nov 49

The Security Act prohibits private conversation involving the disclosure of information useful to Poland's enemies. This information covers morale, aims, plans, inventories, clearing facilities, volume of expenditures and receipts, bills of lading, texts of agreements and contracts, wage and price policy, protocols, recommendations, assignments, status of raw materials and semimanufactures, quality of production, transportation difficulties, procurement and distribution, exposure of weak spots in organization, labor difficulties, occupations, import and export figures, details on new production and new industrial projects, etc.

Commerce is of particular interest to Poland's enemies. It is clear that the act must be made stricter and must be unconditionally enforced.

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